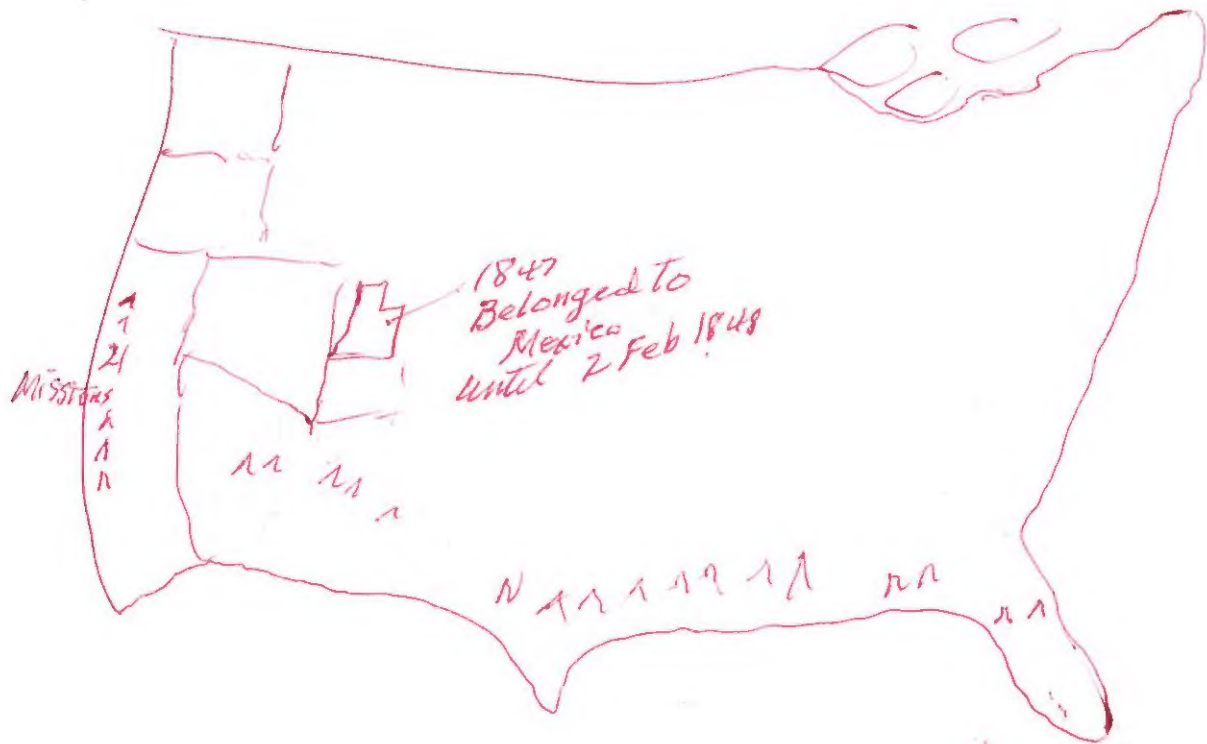


Overall Spanish Influences



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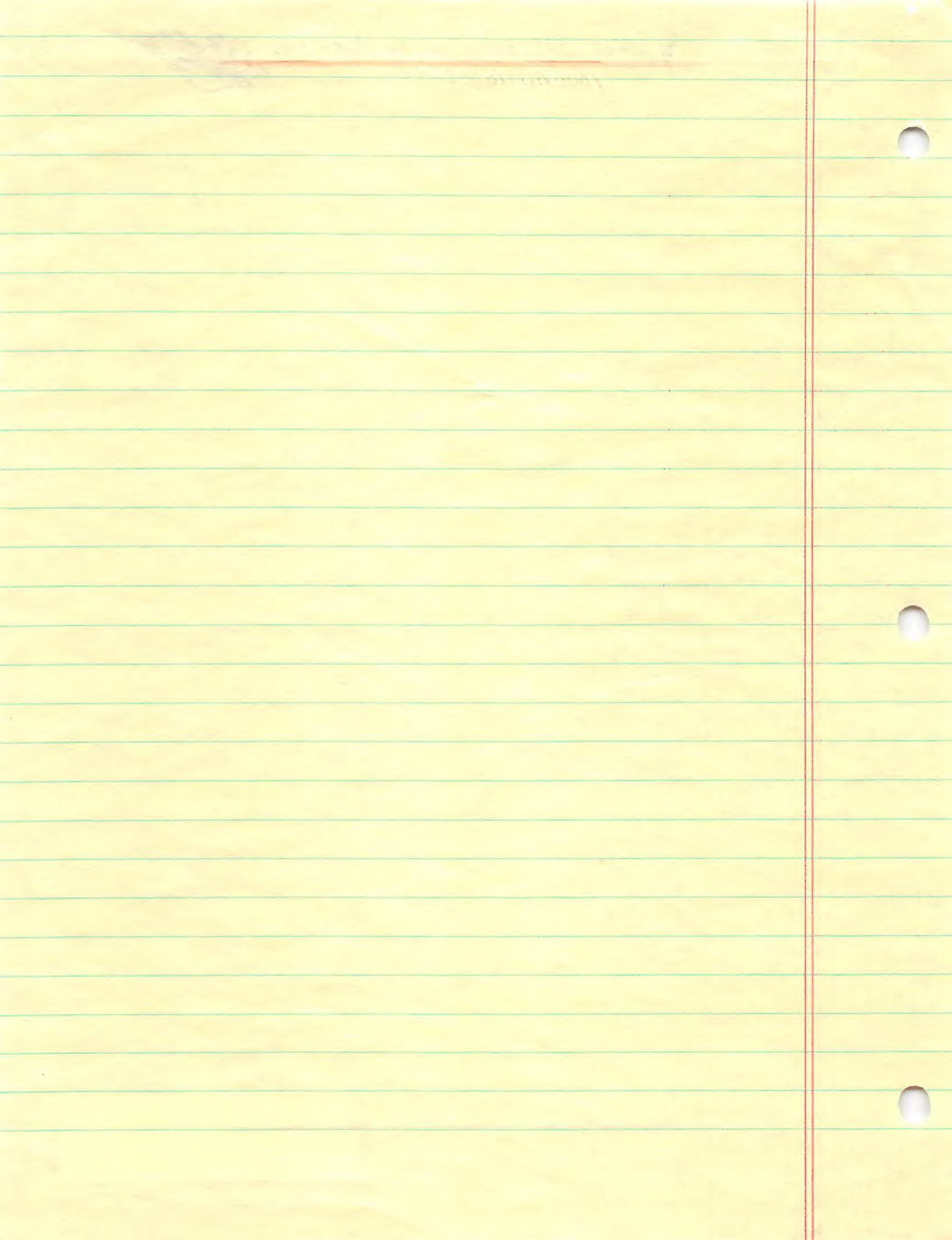
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Spanish Influences in the West & SW =

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Spanish Influence in the ^{South} Early West

Indian children taken as
Spanish slaves to mine
everywhere for gold
ie Santa Mts,

Red Creek,

Mt Timpanogos?

adopted west of Rollings in west USA
due to:

See whole 3-King
Binder on this subject

1770s Catholic missions established
in many spots in So-West & Calif

30 Apr 1803 USA ^{dit} Louisiana Purchase

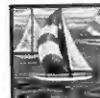
1853 " " Gadsden Purchase

Spanish conquistadors plundered

Spanish Explorers

1492-1803

Spanish in western NM
15194 on



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Spanish Influences in SW USA:

Mono
Metate

from the north. These Indians were hunters who lived in small, temporary communities. They followed the herds of buffalo, mammoths, mastodons, and other large animals that roamed the land. About 7500 B.C., the climate became drier. The herds could not find enough grass to eat and died off. The Indians then lived on small wild animals or the berries and seeds of wild plants.

Between 6500 and 1500 B.C., Indians in what is now the Puebla region discovered how to grow plants for food and became farmers. They grew corn, which became their most important food, and avocados, beans, peppers, squashes, and tomatoes. These Indians were among the first people to cultivate these vegetables. They also raised dogs and turkeys for food. As the wandering bands of hunters became groups of farmers, they established permanent settlements.

The Growth of Villages. By 1500 B.C., large farm villages stood along Lake Texcoco in the fertile south-central Valley of Mexico, and in the southern highlands and forests. The farmers used irrigation to improve their crops. The villages grew and new classes of people developed, including pottery makers, priests, and weavers. Trade in polished stones, pottery, and seashells was carried on with distant communities.

By 500 B.C., the villagers began to build flat-topped pyramids with temples on them. Some villages, including Cuicuilco near what is now Mexico City, became religious centers. Indians came from other communities to worship in the temples. Because these people were farmers, they worshiped gods that represented such natural forces as the rain and the sun. The villages grew into towns, from the Valley of Mexico to the Gulf and Pacific coasts, and south to what is now Guatemala.

The Olmec Indians of the southern Gulf Coast made the first great advance toward civilization in the Mexico region. Between 1200 B.C. and about 100 B.C., the

between A.D. 500 and 900, the Classic Period of Mexico. Huge pyramids dedicated to the sun and the moon were built at Teotihuacán, near what is now Mexico City. In the religious centers of southern Mexico and northern Central America, the Maya Indians built beautiful homes, pyramids, and temples of limestone. They recorded important dates on tall, carved blocks of stone, and wrote in a kind of picture writing. In what is now the state of Oaxaca, the Zapotec Indians flattened a mountaintop and built their religious center of Monte Albán. See **MAYA; ZAPOTEC INDIANS**.

The reasons for the fall of these classic civilizations are not clear. The climate probably became even drier about A.D. 900, and not enough crops could be produced to feed the large population. Perhaps the city people attacked their neighbors to get more land. Or the farmers may have revolted against the priests who had been their rulers. In the north, wild Chichimec tribes attacked and destroyed many cities.

The Toltec and the Aztec. Many wars took place after the Classic Period. The fierce Toltec Indians established an empire during the 900's, with a capital at Tula, north of present-day Mexico City. The Toltec invaded the Yucatán Peninsula and rebuilt Chichén Itzá, an old Maya religious center. Toltec influence spread throughout the central and southern regions. This influence included the use of stone pillars to support roofs, the worship of the feathered-serpent god Quetzalcoatl, and human sacrifice in religion. See **TOLTEC INDIANS**.

The Aztec built the last and greatest Indian empire during the early 1400's, after invading tribes ended the Toltec power. The Aztec empire extended between the Pacific and Gulf coasts, and from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec north to the Pánuco River. The Aztec were skilled in medicine, and composed music and poetry. They were rich with gold, silver, and other treasure paid

IMPORTANT DATES IN MEXICO

- c. 1500 B.C. Village life developed in the Valley of Mexico.
- c. A.D. 300-900 Great Indian civilizations thrived during the Classic Period.
- c. 900-1200 The Toltec empire controlled the Valley of Mexico.
- c. 1325 The Aztec founded Tenochtitlán (now Mexico City).
- 1519-1521 Hernando Cortés conquered the Aztec empire for Spain.
- 1535 Antonio de Mendoza, the first Spanish viceroy, arrived in Mexico City to rule New Spain (now Mexico).
- 1810 Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla began the Mexican struggle for independence.
- 1821 Mexico won independence.
- 1824 Mexico became a republic.
- 1836 Texas won independence from Mexico.
- 1846-1848 The United States defeated Mexico in the Mexican War, and won much Mexican territory.
- 1855 A liberal government began a period of reform.
- 1863 French troops occupied Mexico City.
- 1864 Maximilian became emperor of Mexico.
- 1867 Liberal forces led by Benito Juárez regained power.
- 1876-1880 and 1884-1911 Porfirio Díaz ruled Mexico as dictator.
- 1910-1911 Francisco I. Madero led a revolution that overthrew Díaz.
- 1914 United States forces occupied Veracruz.
- 1917 A revolutionary constitution was adopted.
- 1920 The government began making revolutionary reforms.
- 1929 The National Revolutionary party was formed.
- 1934 The government began land distribution to farmers.
- 1938 Mexico took over foreign oil-company properties.
- 1942-1945 Mexico's industries expanded rapidly during World War II to supply the Allies with war goods.
- 1953 Women received the right to vote in all elections.
- 1963 Mexico and the United States settled the 99-year-old Chamizal border dispute.
- 1966 Work began on the Chamizal project to shift the course of the Rio Grande.
- 1968 The Summer Olympic Games were held in Mexico City.
- 1976 A major hurricane struck Baja California Sur, Mexico, killing 698 persons.

M-383



**First Presiding Bishop of Heber Ward
February 1861**

Heber was large enough to organize a Ward on 15 November 1860. Joseph Stacy Murdock was ordained by Brigham Young to the office of Bishop. Then Joseph received a letter dated February 1861 at his home in American Fork, Utah, to be the first Bishop in Timpanogos Valley. His First Counselor was John Wesley Witt, with his Second Counselor, Thomaas Rasband.

He promptly responded to the call and came to Heber in the next few days to meet his new challenges.

During his early tenure, he established Presiding Elders in various towns and hamlets: in Wasatch County. In Elkhorn — ^{Wm.} Sam Denton Moulton; in the Upper Settlement—Sidney Hiram Epperson, Lower Settlement; in Wallsburg, William Madison Wall; in Charleston, Nymphus ^{Caridon} ~~Caridon~~ Murdock,; Buysville, William McGhie, Daniel Joseph Jacob 13.

(?)Ref. 1. p 15, Joseph Stacy Murdock

P 32033, 43-45, 75, 105, 113-114, 151, 433, 542, 547, 910, 1074

Monasteries / Presidios

Some Catholic Missions, Monasteries in California: (21)

Date Established	Name	Location	Success
------------------	------	----------	---------

1823 San Francisco Solano in Sonoma Valley 1796

Monasteries in Arizona =

San Jose 1777	Tucson 1776
Santa Cruz = Branciforte - 1797	San Xavier del Bac
Santa Clara	Arivaca
Monterey 1770	Guevavi
San Carlos de Monterrey	Tubac 1752 b

21 missions all those from 1769 to 1823

Missions in New Mexico

Soledad	Jemes	Taos
	Bernalillo	San Gabriel 1599
San Miguel	Santa Fe 1609	
	Cicuye	
	Puerto de Luna	
San Louis Obispo	Albuquerque 1706	10
	Acoma	
	Socorro	
Santa Barbara 1782	Seneca	
	Chickahitchee	

Missions in Texas =

Los Angeles 1781	San Francisco Neches
San Buenaventura	San Francisco de los Tejas
San Juan Capistrano	Nacogdoches 1779
San Gabriel	San Francisco de Espada
San Diego de Alcalá by Father Juniper Serra - 1769	San Antonio
	San Saba

Ref. 1. HBUM pp

San Pedro

Missions in Louisiana

Pilar
San Miguel de Cuellar
New Orleans
Los Adaes 1716

San Paulo

San Luis Amarillas
San Antonio de Bejarins
San Juan Capistrano
Goliad (La Bahia) 1749
Laredo 1755
El Paso del Norte 1681

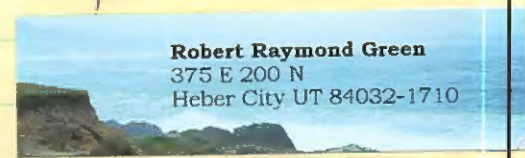
Purissima Concepcion

Florida - Pensacola 1698
St Augustine

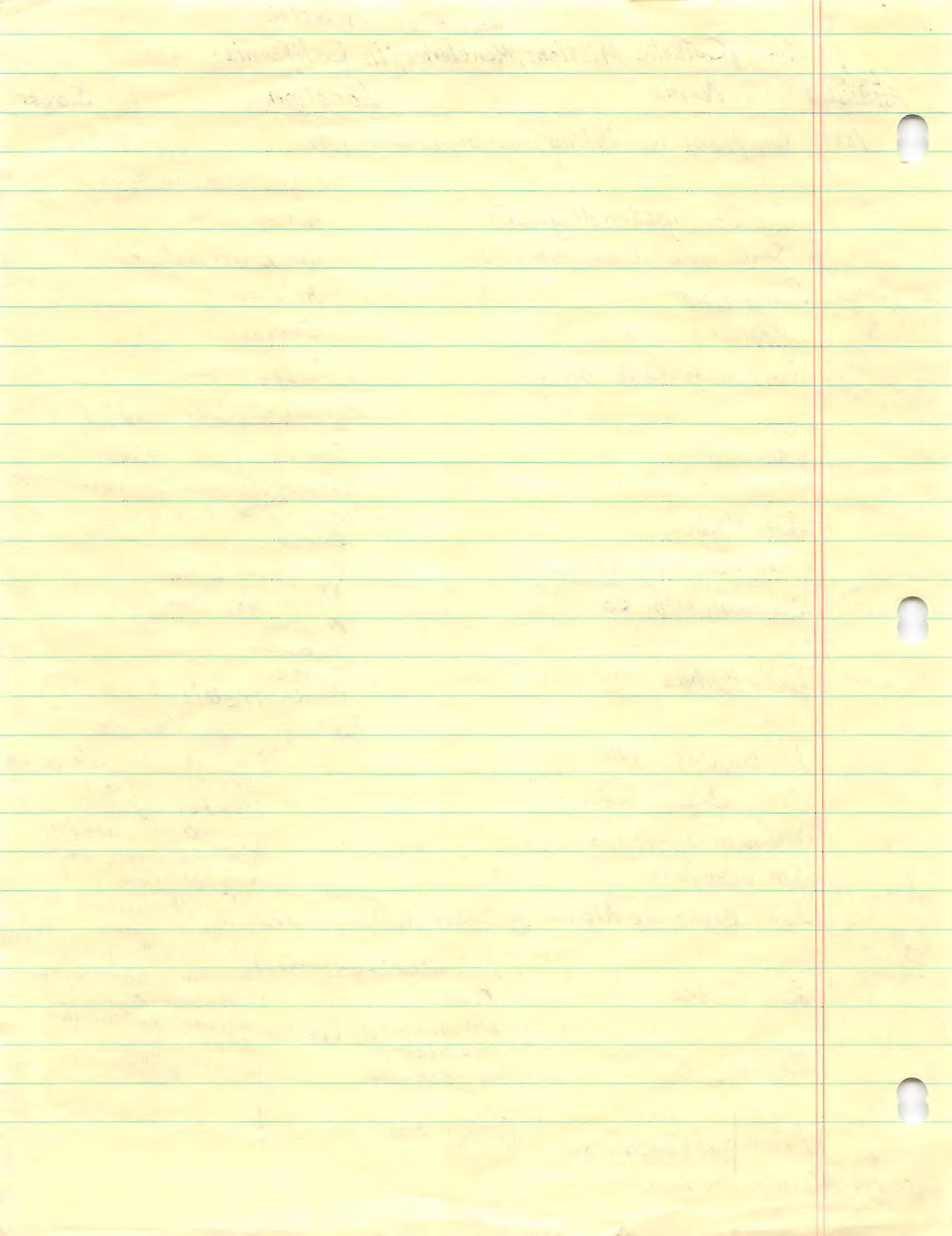
Ref. New World & Western Movement p. 40-2

Total 2 in Calif

over



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(1) Spanish & Other Explorers and Exploiters in the Great Southwest

Dates	Who	What Happened
1000 AD	Viking Norsemen	exp Explored into No. America

1100 AD - The Hopi village of Oraibi was established by a dissident of old Shungopovi. It was located on the 3rd Mesa in northern Arizona. don Pedro de Tovar, Lt. in Coronado Expedition was 1st visitor to Hopi Indians.

AD 1492 Italian born Christopher Columbus made his first voyage under a Spanish flag from Lisbon to the Caribbean. Columbus made a second voyage to the Caribbean. ~~Columbus~~ Juan Ponce de Leon claim. Columbus made a 3rd voyage. @ 51 made a trail for Santo Domingo etc.

(Note The Wheel was known to Indians of America, but the Europeans taught them how to put them worth for themselves by building carts, wagons etc.)

AD 1499-1500 Pinzon explored up the coast of Brazil


Apr 1500 Pedro Alvares Cabral commanded a Portuguese fleet on his way to India. He landed in Brazil & claimed that land for the Portuguese, then went on.

AD 1500 to 1580 Short history of Brazil: Brazil remained under rule of Portugal, who divided the area into 15 tracts of land from the shore line to the interior. Sao Vicente & Pernambuco were mainly successful as they exported sugar by use of black slaves. 1580 Brazil came under Spanish rule under King Philip II of Portugal. 1640 Portugal broke free. 1822 Brazil became independent


AD 1503-1505 An Italian Amerigo Vesputi explored up the coast of Brazil. Conquistadores brought African slaves to Americas. In next 400 yrs 10 million were brought to New world. 2 million died enroute

1503 from Spain to tip of So. Am. & established Buenos Aires. Then he explored the Rio de la Plata River. His deputy Juan de Ayolas sought an overland route to Peru.

1535 Antonio de Mendoza was the 1st Viceroy of New Spain. He governed fairly & wisely. He tried to protect the Indians.



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BILIRUBIN-ALBUMIN BINDING

There is no convenient method for the direct determination of tissue bilirubin levels. Currently, indirect methods to measure free bilirubin are employed that quantitate the relative saturation of the serum albumin with bilirubin. The principle underlying these tests is based on the mass action equation which governs the binding of bilirubin to albumin: $\text{Alb} + \text{B} \rightleftharpoons \text{AlbB}$. From this equation, it can be seen that the amount of free bilirubin varies inversely with the concentration of albumin available to bind it. When the available albumin becomes saturated with bilirubin, any new bilirubin formed will directly increase the concentration of free bilirubin. However, as this occurs, the bilirubin is no longer restricted to the aqueous phases of the albumin space but will diffuse into intracellular spaces. Consequently, even though the albumin is virtually saturated, one would not expect the aqueous phase concentration of free bilirubin in plasma to rise very much, for it will continually diffuse from the plasma into cells. Thus, the methods which attempt to measure free bilirubin in plasma do not lend themselves to meaningful quantitative measurement.

The methods devised to measure the degree of saturation of albumin with bilirubin are more easily quantitated. In addition, they not only can predict whether the free bilirubin concentration is likely to be high but also can quantitate the margin of reserve present before the free bilirubin concentration will reach the critical concentration at which metabolic damage to cells is likely to occur.

Measurements in a large number of infant sera using different methods indicate that the ability of albumin to bind bilirubin (tightly) at the primary binding site varies from approximately 0.5 to 1 mole of bilirubin per mole of albumin. A bilirubin/albumin molar ratio of 1 represents about 8.5 mg of bilirubin per gram of albumin. Thus, a low birth weight infant with a serum albumin concentration of 2 g/dl and an albumin binding capacity of 0.5 moles bilirubin/mole albumin could only bind (tightly) 8.5 mg/dl bilirubin. Another infant with the identical serum albumin concentration but a binding capacity of 1 mole bilirubin/mole albumin would be able to bind 17 mg/dl of bilirubin. In the absence of a measurement of binding capacity, therefore, the margin for error (and possible Kernicterus) is alarmingly large.

The tests which have been most widely used in clinical studies of albumin bilirubin binding are the HBABA - 2(4' -- hydroxybenzeneazo) benzoic acid binding, salicylate saturation index, peroxidase oxidation, and Sephadex G-25 column chromatography.

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT

Because of the multiple causes of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, all efforts should be made to identify the etiology of the infants jaundice before treatment is initiated.

Therapy includes three choices:

- 1) Mechanical removal of bilirubin by means of exchange transfusion.
- 2) Acceleration of normal metabolic pathways for bilirubin excretion by pharmacologic means. (e.g. phenobarbital)

In 1958 Cremer and his co-workers observed that the exposure of premature infants to sunlight or blue fluorescent light produced a fall in serum bilirubin concentration. Since then the use of phototherapy has grown to where it is being used in 96% of hospitals delivering more than 2,000 infants per year. Of the 220,000 infants under 2500 gm born annually in the U.S., about 10-15%

This is a well recognized clinical syndrome which occurs in about 1% of breast fed infants. These infants develop significant unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia. Their serum bilirubin concentration rises progressively from about the fourth day of life and reaches a maximum by 10 to 15 days. If breast feeding continues, levels of 15 to 25 mg/100 ml persist for 4 to 10 days and then decline slowly, reaching normal values by 3 to 12 weeks of age. However,